undesired components within said sample, said focusing device having a specific density and being capable of elongating layers of said sample components upon centrifugation and being capable of vertical movement within said separation container upon centrifugation;

b) centrifuging said separation container containing said biological sample to densitometrically separate components of said sample into layers, wherein a target layer comprising said positive selection microbeads and said desired components is located within said focusing device such that said target layer is elongated after centrifugation, and wherein said negative selection microbeads and said undesired components of said sample are substantially absent said focusing device after centrifugation; and

c) aspirating said elongated target layer from said separation container.

40. (New) The method of claim 39, further comprising mixing said sample with said positive selection microbeads and negative selection microbeads prior to centrifugation.

41. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein said separation container is a cylindrical, closed-end tube with an inner surface, and said focusing device having an outer surface that complements said inner surface of said tube.

42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein said biological sample is blood.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein said focusing device comprises a single bore axial passage.

44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein said positive selection beads have a density of between about 1.00 g/cc and about 1.06 g/cc.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said negative selection beads have a density selected from the group consisting of greater than about 1.06 g/cc, less than about 1.00 g/cc and combinations thereof.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein said negative selection density beads have a density of greater than about 1.06 g/cc.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein said positive selection microbeads and negative selection microbeads each comprise at least one antibody.

48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein said antibody of said negative selection microbeads binds to the surface of white blood cells.

49. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein said antibody of said positive selection microbeads binds to the surface of cells.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein said cells are selected from the group consisting of cancer cells and fetal cells.

51. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein said container is a rectangular, closed end container with an inner surface, said focusing device having an outer surface that complements said inner surface of said rectangular container.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein said focusing device is ribbed such that one or more axial passages exist in said focusing device.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein said biological sample is blood.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein said positive selection beads have a density of between about 1.00 g/cc and about 1.06 g/cc.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein said negative selection beads have a density selected from the group consisting of greater than about 1.06 g/cc, less than about 1.00 g/cc and combinations thereof.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein said negative selection density beads have a density of greater than about 1.06 g/cc.